Status

Claims 1-6 have been examined. The Examiner has objected to Figures 4-9. Also, claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Drawings

Applicant respectfully submits herewith a Submission of Correct Formal Drawings, in which Figures 4-9 have been identified as "Prior Art". Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to indicate that the corrected formal drawings submitted herewith are accepted.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Loubier (US 5,656,877). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Loubier discloses a swing type actuator 10 having a coil 20 formed by winding wires, preferably resin-coated copper, around a bobbin. The free ends of the coil 20 are secured to terminal pins 38 so that current may be supplied to coil 20 via terminal pins 38. *See Col. 3, lines 35-50 and Col. 6, 35-38.* There is no disclosure or suggestion in Loubier as to the kind of electrical connection that is made. Loubier only discloses that that there is an electrical connection.

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites that at least one of the coil terminal and the end part is coated with a protective film.

The Examiner argues that it is inherent that the coil terminal and the end part are soldered, implying that the solder is a protective film. Further, the Examiner states that it is inherent that the outer coating at the end part of the conductor is removed, where the outer coating of the conductor is resin, and that the terminal pin does not have a resin coating. *See OA, page 2-3.*

In order for Loubier to support an inherency basis for anticipation, it is not sufficient that a person following the disclosure might obtain the features set forth in the present claim; it must inevitably happen. Thus, to support an inherency basis for anticipation of the present invention, at least one of the coil terminal or the conductor end part must necessarily be coated by a protective film, which the Examiner cannot show.

Loubier only discloses the coil terminal and the conductor end part being secured to enable current flow. There is no indication of how the coil terminal and the conductor end part are connected. For example, the coil terminal and the conductor end part may be electrically connected using a crimp connector, which requires no soldering.

Accordingly, it is not necessary for there to be solder so that the coil terminal and the conductor end part are secured to enable current flow

Since Loubier does not necessarily have this feature, i.e., at least one of the coil terminal and the end part being coated with a protective film is not necessarily known, Loubier does not support an inherency rejection.

Thus, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over the reference.

Claim 2

Claim 2 recites that at least one of the coil terminal and the end part is coated with an overcoat made of resin.

The Examiner states that it is inherent that the outer coating at the end part of the conductor is removed, where the outer coating of the conductor is resin. Further, the Examiner admits that the terminal pin does not have a resin coating. *See OA, page 2-3.*

Since resin is an insulator, resin must necessarily be removed from the conductor end part in order to obtain an electrical connection with the terminal pins. Further, the Examiner has admitted that Loubier does not disclose that the terminal pin is coated with a protective film (i.e. resin coating).

Accordingly, at least one of the coil terminal and the end part is not coated with an overcoat made of resin. Therefore, Applicants submit that claim 2 is patentable over the reference.

Claim 3

Since claims 1-2 are patentable over Loubier, then claim 3 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Loubier in view of Teshima et al. (US 5,658,660: hereafter "Teshima"). For the same reasons given above, independent claims 1-2 are not obvious. Thus claims 4-6 are patentable by virtue of their dependency, and Teshima does not make up for the deficiencies of Loubier.

In addition, Applicants submit to argue that claim 4 is separately patentable.

The Examiner argues that it is inherent that the protective film is high temperature solder.

However, for the reasons provided above, it is not inherent that the protective film is a high temperature solder.

Since Loubier does not necessarily have this feature, i.e., the protective film being high temperature solder is not necessarily known, Loubier does not support an inherency rejection. Further, Teshima does not make up for the deficiencies of Loubier

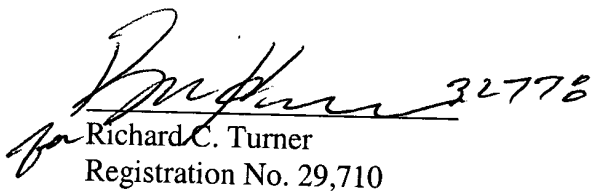
Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 4 should be separately patentable.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



for Richard C. Turner
Registration No. 29,710

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

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